



2000-2009



Title page - This satellite image of the campus in the mid-2000s shows the mature campus in essentially its final state. Only one building was added after this image was taken: the Military Advanced Training Center (MATC) located immediately north of and connected to the main hospital building (the large square building in the upper right of the image). The only other building constructed during this decade was the athletic facility, the square building in the center left of the image just to the east (right) of the L-shaped Mologne House. Known as the Wagner Sports Center, this building was named in honor of Lt. Colonel Karen Wagner, a Walter Reed alumna killed in the Pentagon on September 11, 2001. Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Directorate of Public Works Archives

► The Hoff Fountain is especially beautiful in the spring with the tulips in bloom. Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Directorate of Public Works Archives

No one anticipated that September 11, 2001, a sunny day with bright blue skies, would bring such death and destruction to our country and significant change to the Army and to Walter Reed. The following Global War on Terror, with combat in Afghanistan and Iraq, resulted in many new and often severely wounded soldiers, as well as other challenges being brought to Walter Reed.

The Karen Wagner Sports Center (Building 32) was dedicated on September 11, 2003, two years after Lt. Colonel Karen Wagner was killed in the Pentagon. Karen Wagner was a 17-year veteran of the Medical Service Corps, having served in San Antonio, Ft. Lee, Germany, and Washington, DC, including a stint at Walter Reed as Head of the Personnel Services Branch. She had held personnel assignments at the Office of the Surgeon General. She was a 1984 graduate of the ROTC program at the University of Nevada–Las Vegas, where she also played guard on the university's women's basketball team.

The Wagner Sports Center includes a gymnasium, three racquetball courts, a cardio theater consisting of various pieces of cardio equipment, such as treadmills and bikes, a weight area consisting of weight-resistant equipment, an aerobics room, and saunas and locker rooms for men and women.

In addition to basketball and volleyball, a variety of other programs are offered, such as aerobics classes and walking programs, that can be done with a group or individually.

As Walter Reed Army Medical Center approached its centennial few anticipated that it would be the last decade of Walter Reed occupying its Washington, D.C., campus. The Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission recommended in May 2005 that the Army close Walter Reed Army Medical Center, and the Army agreed. However, the name Walter Reed will be carried over to the new Walter Reed National Military Medical Center on the grounds of what is now the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, MD. At the time of this writing, the future of the Walter Reed, Washington, D.C. campus is not known.

Despite the BRAC and its implications, war wounded continued to arrive at Walter Reed. In response to the needs of a significant number of amputees, the Army funded and built a Military Advanced Training Center (MATC) at Walter Reed that opened in September 2007. This facility, designed to augment the capabilities of existing Walter Reed facilities, has the latest in computer and video monitoring systems and prosthetics to help enhance amputee and patient care through a multidisciplinary approach, with the goal



of returning multiskilled leaders and soldiers to duty. The multidisciplinary team includes physicians, nurse case managers, therapists, psychologists, social workers, benefits counselors, and representatives of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The MATC has a Center for Performance and Clinical Research or gait lab, as well as a Computer Assisted Rehabilitation Environment (CAREN). The CAREN is designed to build a virtual environment around a patient performing tasks on a treadmill bolted



to a helicopter simulator. The CAREN uses a video capture system similar to the gait lab, but with an interactive platform that responds to the patient's every move. The CAREN can also assist warriors recovering from posttraumatic stress disorder by reintroducing patients to both simple and complex environments, and measuring their performance while ensuring absolute safety.

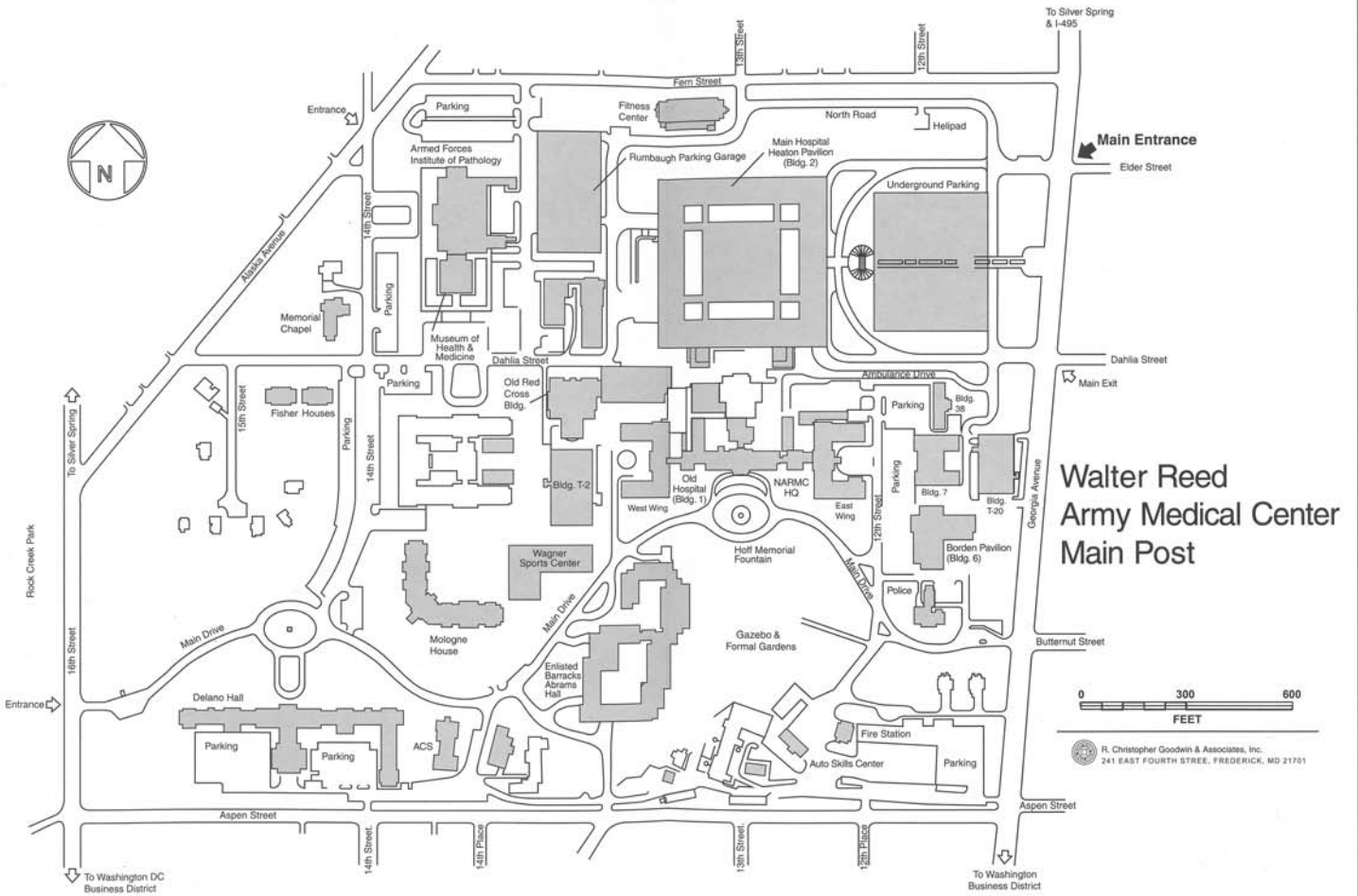
The MATC has a 225-foot indoor track that boasts the world's first oval support harness.

"It allows the Soldiers to walk or run without a therapist tethered to them."

Additionally, MATC includes a rope climb and rock wall, uneven terrain and incline parallel bars, vehicular simulators, a firearms training simulator, physical therapy athletic and exercise areas, and an occupational therapy clinic. The facility also has prosthetic training and skills training areas, prosthetic adjustment and fitting rooms, and separate examination rooms for all amputee-related care.

At its centennial, all who have had the privilege to serve Walter Reed Army Medical Center's most deserving patients can be proud of their accomplishments in healthcare, medical education, and medical research. Those who have provided or received care at Walter Reed understand that it is different and unique, and is known across the country and around the world.

By serving at Walter Reed during its first century, you have been and are a part of its great legacy.



Aerial view of hospital with the finished Rumbaugh Garage on the left.
 Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center



▲ Snow puts a magical glow on the campus. The first snow of 2007 was no exception.
Source: Stripe newspaper, December 14, 2007



◀ The Rose Garden covered in snow provides a peaceful, contemplative escape from the real world.
Source: Stripe newspaper, December 14, 2007



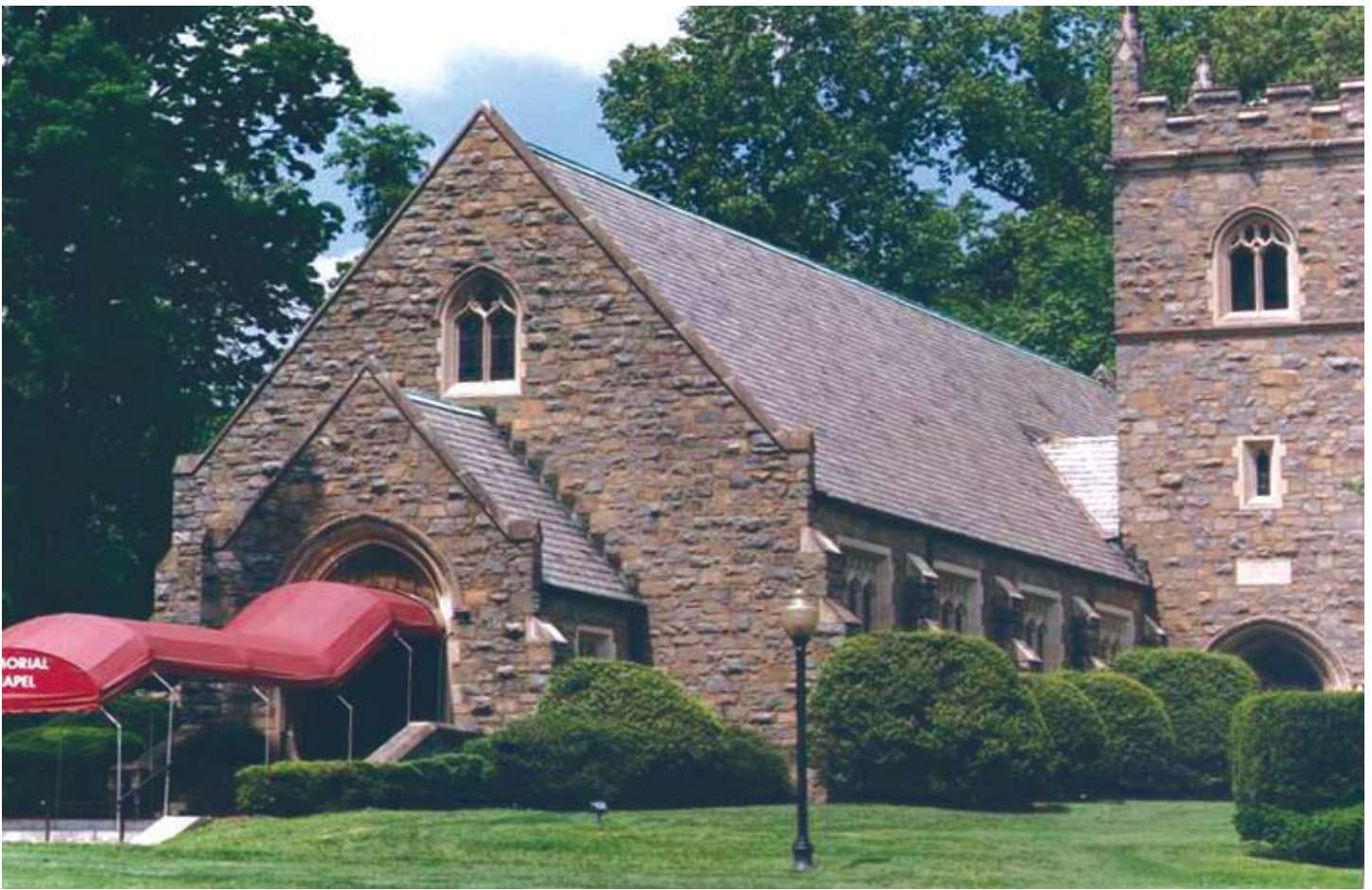
Building 1 decorated for the holiday season.
Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Directorate of Public Works Archives



The fountain in the Rose Garden and plaque in honor of General George Glennan, Commander of Walter Reed General Hospital from 1919 until 1923 and the Army Medical Center from 1923 until 1926.
Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Directorate of Public Works Archives



It's tulip time at Walter Reed.
Source: Stripe newspaper



▲ Fine details of the Memorial Chapel architecture are seen on the facing page.
Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Directorate of Public Works Archives; Kathleen Stocker - photographer

▶ A young couple, Ann Pierce and Ivan Wilson leave the Memorial Chapel after their wedding on May 3, 2003.
Source: Pierce Collection; Elizabeth Sterling - Photographer





The figures on the Chapel represent the role of the hospital chaplain and the Red Cross Gray Ladies in the care and recovery of patients.

Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Directorate of Public Works Archives; Kathleen Stocker - photographer





▲ The cover of the *Stripe* newspaper commemorating the first anniversary of the September 11, 2001 attacks and its victims.
Source: *Stripe* newspaper, Sept. 6, 2002

► A sports center built for rehabilitation was named in honor of Lt. Colonel Karen Wagner (pictured above). She served as the Medical Center Brigade's Executive Officer and Secretary of the General Staff at the North Atlantic Regional Medical Command. She was the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel at the Office of the Army Surgeon General at the Pentagon. She served at Walter Reed for seven of her seventeen years in the Army. Lt. Colonel Wagner died in the attack on the Pentagon, September 11, 2001.
Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Directorate of Public Works Archives





◀ Building 38 was renamed Vaccaro Hall at a dedication ceremony on August 2, 2007. Army Cpl. Angelo J. Vaccaro, an Army medic killed in Afghanistan while attempting to evacuate casualties during combat in Afghanistan, is the first service member to earn two Silver Star Medals in the Global War on Terror. The hall will serve as the headquarters for the new Warrior Transition Brigade, a center aimed at improving outpatient services. Maj. General Schoomaker and Cpl. Vaccaro's family members participated in the dedication ceremony.
 Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection



▲ The guest house, Doss Memorial Hall, was named in honor of PFC Desmond T. Doss. Doss enlisted on April 1, 1942 as a conscientious objector and served as a medic with the 778th Infantry Division. On April 29, 1945, his unit captured the Maeda Escarpment on Okinawa. Six days later, they were forced to retreat. Doss is credited with saving 76 lives by lowering his sick and wounded comrades down the cliff one by one over a period of five hours. He was the first conscientious objector to receive the Medal of Honor. He died March 2006. The house has 32 rooms for outpatients and their families.

Sources: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Directorate of Public Works Archives; Stripe newspaper, July 3, 2008



◀ Groundbreaking ceremony for the Military Advanced Training Center (also known as the Amputee Center). Source: Stripe newspaper

MILITARY ADVANCED TRAINING CENTER



GRAND OPENING



WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER



“Thriving in an Era of Opportunity”

SEPTEMBER 13, 2007

THE PARADE FIELD, WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER

“WARRIOR CARE”



▲ One of the new buildings constructed on the campus was a new Amputee Center. The modern structure was designed to provide a focused area for soldiers to regain skills and return to active lives.

Source: Stripe newspaper. February 2, 2007



▲ Ribbon-cutting ceremony at the Amputee Center dedication with Maj. General Eric B. Schoomaker, WRAMC Commander, in attendance.

Source: Stripe newspaper

▲ Program for the dedication of the Military Advanced Training Center for wounded soldiers.

Source: National Museum of Health and Medicine, WRAMC History Collection



The Military Advanced Training Center was officially opened on September 13, 2007. It was designed to treat "Warriors in Transition" with limb loss or functional loss to the highest possible levels of activity.
Source: Kathleen Stocker - photographer



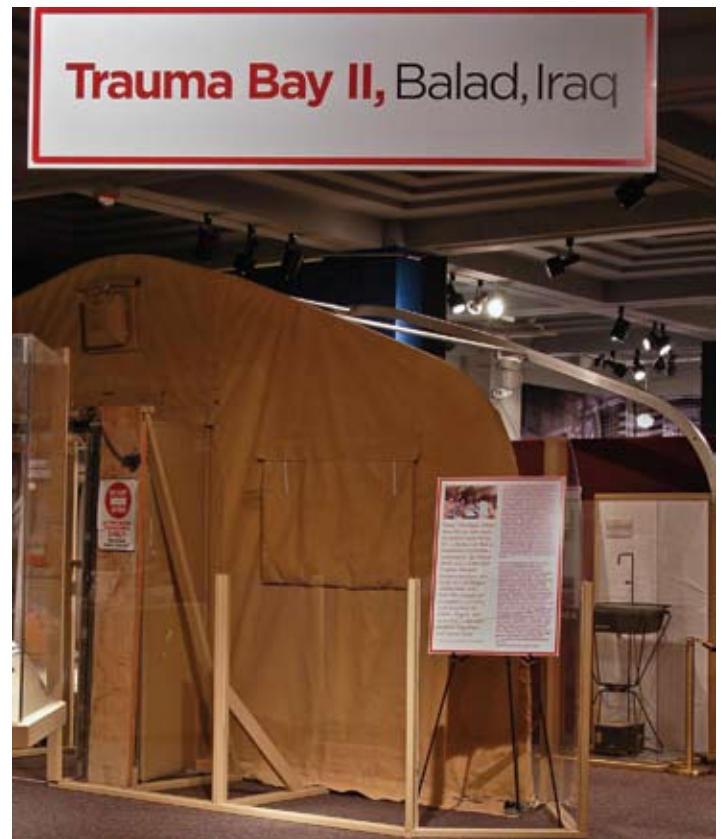
The sign at the entrance to the National Museum of Health and Medicine.
Source: Mike Rhode - photographer



▲ Part of the display floor at the National Museum of Health and Medicine.
Source: Mike Rhode - photographer



▲ A bust of Walter Reed inside the museum doors at the National Museum of Health and Medicine. An iron lung and vintage X-ray machine stand in the background.
Source: Mike Rhode - photographer



▲ This museum display shows a tent set up to simulate the contents of a trauma bay as it would appear in the theater of battle outside Balad, Iraq.
Source: Mike Rhode - photographer



▲ In 1864, the grounds on which Walter Reed now stands was the location of Confederate General Jubal Early's troops during the Battle of Fort Stevens. This ground marked the deepest penetration of his troops into the District of Columbia. The tulip tree that stood on this spot was used by sharpshooters to fire on Fort Stevens. The cannon-balls pictured were removed from the unoccupied Lay farm house on the property in 1898 by two neighbor boys. One of them, Mr. William Burdett, kept them as artifacts for most of his life but in 1963 donated them to Walter Reed and they became part of this memorial.

Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Directorate of Public Works Archives; Kathleen Stocker - photographer



► Close-up of the plaque located opposite the officer's quarters (Building 12).

Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Directorate of Public Works Archives

Graduate Medical Education



Colonel James C. Kimbrough, the father of Army urology, served on active duty for 36 years with four tours at Walter Reed. The Army Urology Course was named for him 1956 and the new hospital at Ft. Meade in 1961.

Colonel Ogden C. Bruton, first chief of pediatrics and residency program director at Walter Reed. A renowned general pediatrician, he reported in 1952 the first immune deficiency disease, now known as Bruton's Disease.

A Beginning for Army Medical Department Leaders



Mologne
Intern Class of
1961



Rumbaugh
Intern Class of
1964



Scotti
Intern Class of
1965



M^cLeod
Intern Class of
1965

Walter Reed Army Medical Center
Celebrates "Proudly Serving America's Best for Ninety Years"
1909 - 1999

This poster hangs in the hallway wall outside the Graduate Medical Education offices in Building 2, the Heaton Pavilion. The information about Colonels Kimbrough and Bruton is self-explanatory. The row of photographs are of individuals who all completed some, if not all, of their medical training at Walter Reed. Left to right are, Lewis Mologne, later a Maj. General and Walter Reed Commander; Jim Rumbaugh, also later a Maj. General and Walter Reed Commander; Mike Scotti, also later a Maj. General and Army Medical Department leader; and David McLeod, later Chief of Urology and Residency Program Director and currently Walter Reed legend.
Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Graduate Medical Education



▲ Maj. General Kenneth Farmer, outgoing NARMC and WRAMC Commander; Lt. General Kevin Kiley, Army Surgeon General; and Maj. General George Weightman stand at attention during the change of command ceremony for incoming WRAMC and NARMC commander Gen. Weightman on August 24, 2006.
Source: Stripe newspaper



◀ Incoming Commander Colonel Norvell Coots (left) accepts the Walter Reed Health Care System flag from Maj. General Carla Hawley-Bowland, Commanding General of the North Atlantic Regional Medical Command and WRAMC, during a change of command ceremony July 11, 2008 in WRAMC's Wagner Sports Center. SGM Ricardo Alcantara stands behind Colonel Coots.
Source: Stripe newspaper, July 17, 2008; John R. Chew - photographer



▲ Maj. General Eric Schoomaker, outgoing NARMC and WRAMC Commander and Surgeon General designee (left) with Maj. General Gale Pollock, acting Surgeon General (center) and Maj. General Carla Hawley-Bowland (right) at the change of command ceremony held December 11, 2007 in Walter Reed Army Medical Center's Karen Wagner Sports Center. Maj. General Hawley-Bowland assumed command of the North Atlantic Regional Medical Command and Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Maj. General Eric Schoomaker was promoted to Lt. General the next day.

Source: Stripe newspaper, December 11, 2007; SFC Roger J. Mommaerts, Jr., WTB - photographer



Mass casualty exercise in 2007.
Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection







▲ The Walter Reed Army Medical Center patient evacuation vehicle (PEV), a semitrailer-sized hospital on wheels, fits up to 12 ambulatory and 16 nonambulatory patients, and allows medical personnel to administer medical treatment en route to the hospital.

Source: Stripe newspaper, April 28, 2006



▲ Mail is a source of connection with the world outside a hospital room. It means that someone took the time to think about a patient.

Source: Stripe newspaper, January 27, 2006



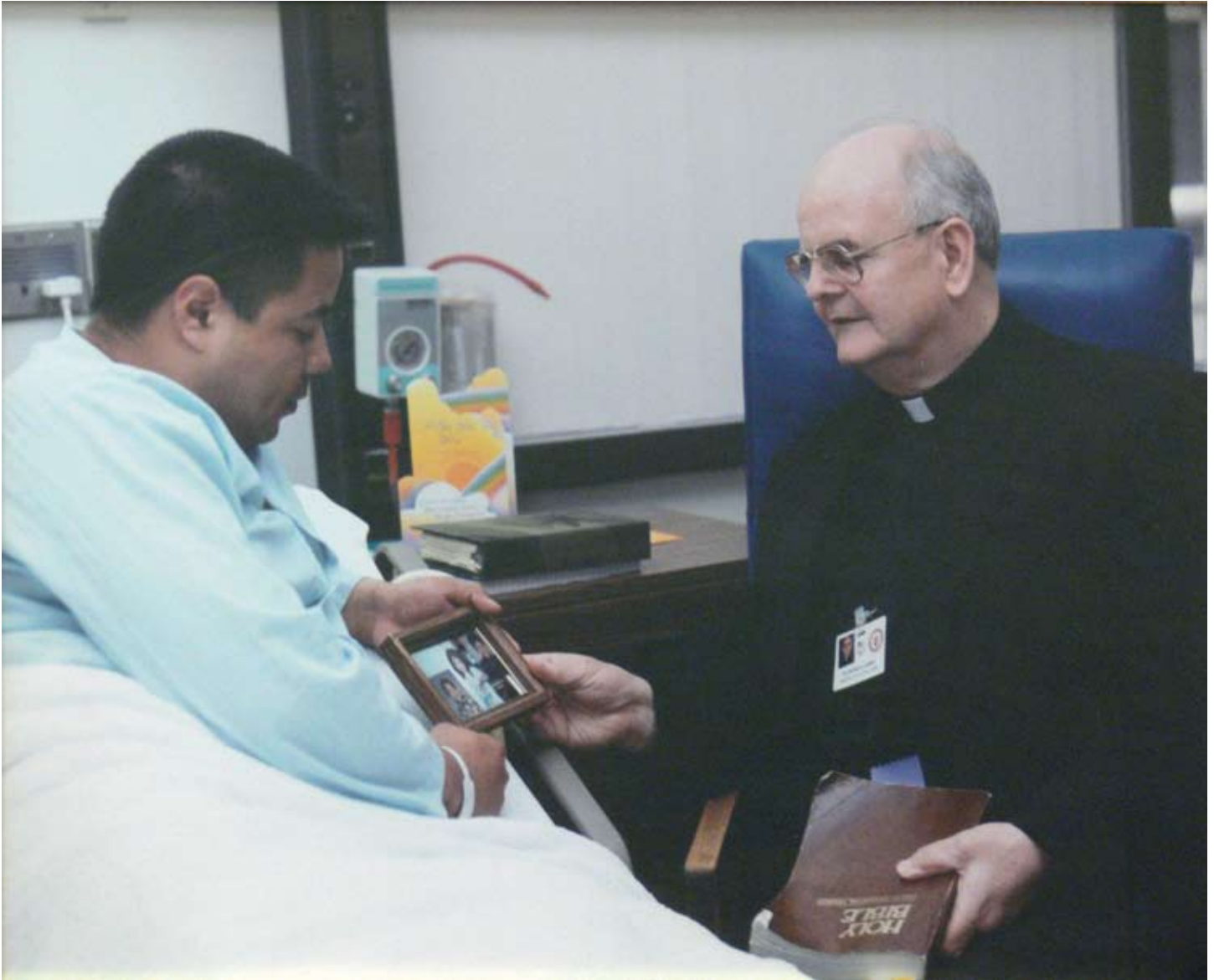
From the first Red Cross worker known as the Gray Lady in World War I to the present, the Red Cross has been a major presence on the campus of Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Whether it is sorting mail, preparing gift bags, or singing Christmas carols, the Red Cross volunteers are always there to encourage and cheer the patients and assist the staff.
Source: Stripe newspaper, 2005 and 2006 issues





Sometimes it's the little things that speed recovery. Here, a young boy shares his birthday presents by bringing phone cards to patients in the hospital. The boy had requested his guests to bring him gifts of telephone cards.

Source: Stripe newspaper, August 29, 2005



Father Patrick Kenny visits with an inpatient. It is estimated that he has visited over 150,000 patients during his 27-year tenure at WRAMC. All who know him speak of the man who makes them smile.
Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Graduate Medical Education



The Purple Heart is awarded to members of the military who sustained wounds in combat.
Source: Stripe newspaper, November 17, 2006



▲ The U.S. Postal Service dedicated the new Purple Heart stamp during a ceremony at Walter Reed Army Medical Center where two wounded soldiers were awarded Purple Hearts by General Colin L. Powell (Ret.). Maj. General Elder Granger (left) participated in honoring service members at the Purple Heart ceremony on the 75th anniversary of the Purple Heart medal. August 7, 2007
 Source: Stripe newspaper



▲ President George W. Bush continues the practice begun by President Harding to visit the wounded warriors at the hospital. Here, he is presenting wounded service members with their Purple Hearts.
 Source: Stripe newspaper



▲ Talk show host Oprah Winfrey visits wounded soldiers.
Source: Stripe newspaper





▲ President-elect Barack Obama meets with CSM James E. Diggs and Maj. General Hawley-Bowland during his visit to Walter Reed Army Hospital in the days leading up to his inauguration.

Source: Stripe newspaper

► The variety of visitors to Walter Reed Hospital continues. Here, cartoonist G. B. Trudeau poses for photo with a fan during a visit to the hospital in February 2006.

Source: Stripe newspaper, February 3, 2006

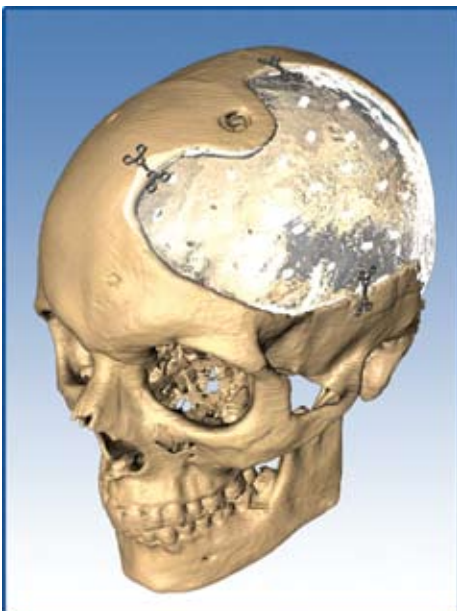


◀ The annual Easter Sunrise Service continues to be a major event in the life of the Walter Reed Army Medical Center. In April 2006, Franklin Graham conducted the service much as his father had done years earlier. The service was held in the Garden near the Pavilion and broadcast on a jumbo screen. Ricky Skaggs, Grammy winning Country music artist is on the right.

Source: Stripe newspaper, April 21, 2006



▲ The 3D Medical Applications Center provides physical anatomical models and cranioplasty implants using medical imaging data, and is used by physicians, surgeons, and dentists in many diverse specialties. The models have proven to be invaluable for presurgical planning on complex cases, allowing for rehearsal of surgery, prebending of plates, and intraoperative reference, which results in reduced surgical time. Here, Chief of Radiology, Col. Mike Brazaitis and Col. (Ret) Steve Rouse, confer with Peter Liacouras, PhD in the design of a skull plate.
 Source: 3D Medical Applications Center



(Left) A computer model of a skull based on CT scan data. (Right) An acrylic skull created on a rapid prototyping machine based on computer data similar to that shown above and on the left.
 Source: 3D Medical Applications Center





Judge John J. "Jack" Farley, III, tries out a Segway. The Segway, which is controlled by balance shifting, has proven to be a useful device in helping wounded soldiers improve coordination while having fun. The nonprofit group Disability Rights Advocates For Technology (DRAFT) has donated more than 150 of these devices to military amputees. Farley, wounded in Vietnam, was a patient on the orthopaedic ward known as the "snake pit" after sustaining wounds in Vietnam in 1969.

Source: Douglas Wise - photographer



▲ Surgical techniques in the operating room have changed over the years. Here, a team works with 3D headsets to perform the latest surgical techniques.
Source: Stripe newspaper, March 30, 2007

► Prosthetics should look as natural as possible. This frequently means that artists need to paint the devices to match the skin tones and other coloring features of the patient. The image shows cosmetic hands before and after color match artistry.
Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection





◀ PFC Tristan Wyatt practices gait in the physical therapy clinic.
Source: Bruce Maston - photographer; National Museum of Health and Medicine, AFIP, NCP 4159



▲ Physical Therapist Bob Barr adjusts the C-leg of Lt. Melissa Stockwell.
Source: Stripe newspaper, February 28, 2006



◀ It takes a lot of concentration to make the arm do what should be so easy. Occupational Therapist Capt. Smith-Forbes provides encouragement.
Source: Stripe newspaper, April 7, 2006



A soldier practices climbing skill on the rock wall located in the Military Advanced Training Center.
Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection



Use of a hand-crank bike contributes to the development of confidence and ability, allowing continued participation in leisure activity.

Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection



As in the past, integration of a range of functional activities during rehabilitation is an ongoing goal in the occupational therapy clinic. While durable prosthetic design from earlier years is used today, recent research in prosthetics has led to the development of lighter weight components, customization with computer aided design, advancement in myoelectric controls and cosmetic enhancements.

Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection





Heaton Pavilion, Building 2, in the spring with the cherry trees in bloom.
Sources: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Directorate of Public Works Archives; Kathleen Stocker - photographer